

*Nomada conjungens* H.-S.

Bilaterally asymmetric.

Mandibles and clypeus coloured as in the ♂. Apex of clypeus on the right side yellow (♂) on the left redder (♀), but on the former side the inner orbits have the red line as in the ♀. White hairs of face dense on more than the right half (♂) but the rest barer, as in the ♀. Right antenna normal for ♂, left one ♀. Scutellum and postscutellum on left side with conspicuous red spot (♀), right side with only a trace. In normal ♂ it is unspotted. Propodeum on right side with long pubescence, on the left glabrous. Beneath and at the sides the thorax is male, but the hairs are less dense than in normal specimens. The right hind leg is evidently ♂, the femur being densely punctured beneath and minutely and densely pubescent, not shining and nearly glabrous like the left, which is ♀. Abdomen entirely ♀, the tip of the sting is visible.

The occurrence of such an individual is remarkable, the species being so uncommon in Devonshire that I do not see more than one living specimen in two or three years on an average.

Newton Abbot.

November 18th, 1921.

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DENDROTHRIPS ORNATUS (JABL.),

A SPECIES OF THYSANOPTERA NEW TO THE BRITISH FAUNA.

BY RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

During the visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Edinburgh this year (1921), I spent a week-end at Crieff motoring round Loch Tay on September 10th.

At the end of the Loch and a mile or two beyond Taymouth Castle (near Kenmore) I was pleased to find a single specimen of *Dendrothrips ornatus* on lime, with numerous examples of *Bagnallia calcarata* (Uzel).

*Dendrothrips ornatus* (Jabl.).

1894. *Thrips ornata* Jablonowski, Termesz. Fuzetek, xvii, pp. 93-99, pl. iv.

1895. *Dendrothrips tiliae* Uzel, Mon. Ordnung Thysanoptera, pp. 160-162, pl. ii, f. 15 and pl. vi, figs. 84-86.

1914. *Dendrothrips ornatus* Bagnall, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, xiii, p. 297.

This insect, better known as *D. tiliae*, affects lime, and is recorded from several Central European countries, whilst I have taken it in South Norway. It is a short, squat species, with banded wings, and belongs to a very distinctive genus.

There are three European members of the genus, *D. ornatu*s (Jabl.), *degeeri* Uzel, and *saltatrix* Uzel, the first two of which we now know as British, whilst outside Europe there are three known species, *indicus* Bagn., *sexmaculatus* Bagn., and *jeanneli* Bagn., from India, Ceylon, and East Africa respectively.

November 1921.

*Occurrence of Bombus cullumanus (Kirby) in Sussex.*—This great rarity among British Humble Bees (of which, according to Staden, a single ♂ is the only record from Britain within the past thirty years, and which seems also to be rare throughout Europe) also occurred in the same Newhaven locality which provided me with *B. nigrescens* recorded above. I took in all nine ♂♂—a fresh example during the first week in August, and eight more or less worn specimens, some two or three miles away, a fortnight later. The number taken, as with *nigrescens*, negatives any idea of importation from the Continent, and I much hope to be able to obtain the ♀♀ and ♀♀ next summer, particularly as neither has, as yet, been satisfactorily recorded as British. Smith did, indeed, record 2 ♀♀, which he took at Southend, as ♀♀ of *cullumanus*; but, although Saunders accepted Smith's classification, there would appear to be some doubt as to whether the specimens are not merely ♀♀ of the common *B. pratorum*. I might add, however, that though I never saw *pratorum* at Newhaven except for a single ♀, this ♀ was perfectly fresh and occurred exactly where most of the ♂♂ of *cullumanus* were taken; and it may be that further investigation will establish the similarity between ♀♀ of *cullumanus* and *pratorum*, and, with it, the correctness of Smith's record. Dr. Perkins has noted that there would appear to be some connection (at least in locality, and in the date of appearance of the ♂) between *cullumanus* and another scarce British species, *B. soroensis*; and it may, therefore, be of interest to record that I also found *soroensis* to be extraordinarily abundant. On the other hand, while Dr. Perkins has also found *soroensis* abundantly this year (1921) in Gloucestershire, many of his ♂♂ were already faded in July, whereas the great majority of my own, which I took in late August and early September, were perfectly fresh. As Dr. Perkins also informs me that neither he, nor his uncle, ever took *soroensis* in Gloucestershire during a period equivalent (for one man's collecting) to fifty years; and further, that he also found this species abundantly this year in Devon, as I myself did in North Wales in mid-August, hymenopterists might do worse than watch for *cullumanus* next season, assuming some relationship to exist, as suggested, between it and *soroensis*.—C. H. MORTIMER, "Lotus," Dorking, Surrey: Nov. 26th, 1921.

*Rhamphomyia conformis* K. in Scotland: a correction.—In the October number of this Magazine, 1921, p. 235, I recorded an Eupid from Pitlochry under the name *R. conformis* K. This is an error; the insect is *R. stigmosa* Mcq., and I am obliged to Mr. Collin for drawing my attention to the wrong identification. I had already taken the species at Pitlochry in 1920 and correctly identified it, so that my error on this occasion is inexcusable.—A. E. J. CARTER, Monifieth: November, 1921.